

## CONNECTOR

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a connector and,  
5 more specifically, to a connector for use in a vehicle.  
This connector prevents a terminal fixture from falling  
out of a connector housing during the assembly of a front  
holder with the connector housing.

This type of conventional connector includes a  
10 plurality of terminal fixtures to which ends of electric  
wires are connected. The connector includes a connector  
housing in which the plurality of terminal fixtures are  
housed. The connector includes a front holder assembled  
with the connector housing. The connector housing supports  
15 a locking member thereon.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

However, in the connector, during the processes of  
engaging with and disengaging from a mating connector, a  
20 locking portion is flexed and deformed to deform the  
connector housing outwardly. This deformation weakens the  
locking force due to deformation of the locking member on  
recovering from the flex, and degrades reliability of the  
locking portion. The deformation causes the connector  
25 housing to be interfered with the mating connector, and  
precludes the smooth engaging or disengaging work of the

mating connector.

The present invention is directed to prevent a deformation of a connector housing, while a mating connector is engaged with or disengaged from a connector.

5       A first aspect of the invention is directed to a first connector. The connector includes a connector housing configured to receive a terminal. The connector includes a locking member on the connector housing. The locking member is configured to lock with a mating member.  
10   The connector includes a holder mated with the connector housing. The holder is configured to hold the terminal. The connector includes a locking mechanism configured to lock the connector housing and the holder with each other against the locking member.

15       Preferably, the locking mechanism includes a dovetail joint.

Preferably, the dovetail joint includes a dovetail groove provided to one of the connector housing and the holder. The dovetail joint includes a locking projection  
20   provided to the other one of the connector housing and the holder. The locking projection is inserted in the dovetail groove.

Preferably, at least one of the dovetail groove and the locking projection converges in an insertion direction  
25   of the holder into the connector housing.

Preferably, the connector housing includes a support

supporting the locking member. The locking mechanism is positioned to the holder in coincidence with the support.

A second aspect of the invention is directed to a second connector. The connector includes a connector housing configured to receive terminal fixtures inside of the connector housing. The connector includes a locking member including an arm having an end supported by an outer peripheral wall, and configured to lock with a mating connector in an engagement state due to flexible deformation of the arm. The connector includes a front holder inserted in the connector housing from an engagement side of the connector housing for preventing the terminal fixtures from falling off. The connector includes a flex-prevention locking mechanism between the outer peripheral wall and the front holder for preventing the outer peripheral wall from flexing.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCOMPANYING DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a connector provided with a front holder positioned in a primarily locked state in a first embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a partially broken perspective view of the connector of FIG. 1, which is provided with the front holder positioned in a provisionally locked state.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a housing in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a primary portion of

the housing in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a broken perspective view of the primary housing taken along the line V-V in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a broken side view of a primary portion in  
5 FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the front holder in FIG. 1.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the connector of FIG. 1, which is provided with the front holder positioned in  
10 the provisionally locked state.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a housing of a second embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a front holder of the second embodiment.

15 FIG. 11 is a perspective view of a housing of a third embodiment.

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a front holder of the third embodiment.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a housing of a  
20 fourth embodiment.

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of a front holder of the fourth embodiment.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 Embodiments of the present invention will now be described below based on the drawings.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, connector 1 includes a plurality of terminal fixtures (not shown) to which ends of electric wires are severally connected. Connector 1 includes housing 3 in which the plurality of terminal  
5 fixtures is housed. Connector 1 includes front holder 4 assembled with housing 3.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, approximately flat rectangular-shaped housing 3 includes many terminal-receiving chambers 5 therein. Each chamber 5 includes the  
10 terminal fixture housed therein. Many chambers 5 are arranged at vertically two stages and arrayed side-by-side. Each chamber 5 includes front and rear surfaces open to the outside. Each chamber 5 at an upper stage includes a flexible locking arm 24 that extends from an inner surface  
15 of outer peripheral wall 7. Each terminal receiving chamber 5 at a lower stage includes a flexible locking arm 24 extending from a lower surface of partition 8. Each of locking arms 24 is locked with each of the terminal fixtures.

20 Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, housing 3 includes locking part 10 on a top surface of outer peripheral wall 7. Locking part 10 is locked with a mating connector (not shown) in an engagement state. Locking part 10 includes arm 11. Arm 11 has one end fixed to supporting portion 7a  
25 of outer peripheral wall 7. Arm 11 includes the other end as a free end extending rearward of housing 3. Locking

part 10 includes locking projection 12 projecting from a top surface of the free end of arm 11. Locking part 10 includes operation part 13 for locking projection 12, close to the free end. Arm 11 is disposed, with a predetermined  
5 space maintained above the top surface of outer peripheral wall 7. When the top surface of the free end of arm 11 is subjected to external force A to press the top surface downward, arm 11 is flexed and deformed downward in the space between the top surface of outer peripheral wall 7  
10 and arm 11.

The front surface of locking projection 12 and a part of the top surface of arm 11 in front of locking projection 12 defines inclined side 12a. The rear surface of locking projection 12 defines vertical side 12b.

15 Housing 3 allows front holder 4 to be inserted thereinto from an engagement surface (front surface) thereof. Housing 3 includes a provisional locked part (not shown) with which front holder 4 is provisionally locked. Housing 3 includes primary locked part 14 with which front  
20 holder 4 is primarily locked.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 7, front holder 4 includes front board 15. Front holder 4 includes a pair of side boards 16 that extend rearward from both side ends of front board 15. Front holder 4 includes top board 17 and bottom  
25 board 18 that extend rearward from top and bottom ends of front board 15. Front holder 4 is inserted into housing 3

with rears of side boards 16 as insertion ends. Front board 15 defines terminal-insertion openings 19 on the upper stage. Each rear end of top and bottom boards 17 and 18 is branched into arm-deformation preventers 21 to define many cut-out grooves 20. Each preventer 21 is interposed in a flex space between the locking arm 24 and the top surface of chamber 5. One of side boards 16 has provisional locking projection 22 on the top surface thereof, and has primary locking projection 23 on the side surface thereof.

Referring to FIG. 1, top board 17 and outer peripheral board 7 of housing 3 include flex-prevention locking mechanism 25A therebetween. Locking mechanism 25A prevents a flex of outer peripheral wall 7 of housing 3. Locking mechanism 25A includes in total three main and sub dovetail grooves 26a and 26b provided on outer peripheral wall 7 on the top surface of housing 3. Locking mechanism 25A includes in total three main and sub locking projections 27a and 27b projecting from the top surface of top wall 17. When front holder 4 is inserted into housing 3, locking projections 27a and 27b are inserted into dovetail grooves 26a and 26b, respectively. Large main dovetail groove 26a is positioned on the center of outer peripheral wall 7, and is provided on supporting portion 7a of supporting arm 11. Small sub dovetail grooves 26b are symmetrically positioned side-by-side on outer peripheral

wall 7, and is provided on guide projections 7b projecting from the top surface of outer peripheral wall 7. Dovetail grooves 26a and 26b gradually converge toward an insertion direction of front holder 4 into housing 3. This structure enhances the degree of contact, as locking projections 27a and 27b are inserted deeper into dovetail grooves 26a and 26b.

In FIGS. 5 and 6, trapezoidal dovetail groove 26a includes bottom wall 26a1. Dovetail groove 26a includes a pair of sidewalls 26a2 inclined at an acute angle relative to bottom wall 26a1. Sidewalls 26a2 come closer to each other toward the ends to define an opening at the ends.

In FIG. 7, V-shaped locking projection 27a includes a pair of arms 27a1 that are opposed to each other at an interval. Arms 27a1 include tapers 27a2 at their ends in an insertion direction into dovetail groove 26a, respectively. Tapers 27a2 come closer to each other as they extend their ends. Arms 27a1 are engaged with the sidewalls 26a2 of dovetail groove 26a. Tapers 27a2 facilitate insertion of arms 27a1 into dovetail groove 26a and serve as a dovetail joint.

Next, the assembly work of connector 1 will be described. Referring to FIGS. 2 and 8, front holder 4 is inserted from the engagement surface (front surface) of housing 3. This insertion allows sub locking projections 27b to be partially inserted into sub dovetail grooves 26b.



Locking projections 27b are inserted into grooves 26b to a position where provisional locking projection 22 of front holder 4 is locked with the provisional locked part (not shown) in housing 3. This insertion allows provisional  
5 locking. On this provisional locking, each terminal fixture (not shown) is inserted from a rear opening of each chamber 5 of housing 3. This insertion allows an insertion end of each terminal fixture to abut against each locking arm 24. From this state, each terminal fixture is further  
10 inserted. Each terminal fixture elastically deforms the free end of the locking arm 24 in the flex space, which allows insertion of the terminal fixture. Each terminal fixture is inserted to an appropriate insertion position. This insertion allows the free end of the locking arm to  
15 coincide with a locked part (not shown) of the terminal fixture. The insertion allows locking arm 24 to be resiliently restored to lock with the terminal fixture.

Next, on the engagement surface (front surface) of housing 3, provisionally locked front holder 4 is further  
20 inserted into housing 3. This insertion allows sub locking projections 27b to be inserted more deeply into dovetail grooves 26b, and main locking projection 27a to be inserted into main dovetail groove 26a. Referring to FIG. 1, front holder 4 is inserted into housing 3 to a position where  
25 primary locking projection 23 of front holder 4 is locked with main locked part 14 of housing 3, thus achieving

primary locking. The insertion of front holder 4 allows each preventer 21 to be inserted into the flex space between each locking arm 24 and the top surface of each chamber 5. Each preventer 21 restricts a flexural deformation of each locking arm, thus preventing the fall of each terminal fixture.

Next, a mating connector (not shown) is engaged with assembled connector 1 from the engagement surface (front surface). This engagement allows each terminal (not shown) of the mating connector to be inserted into each chamber 5. This insertion allows a locked part (not shown) of the mating connector to abut on inclined side 12a of arm 11. In this state, the mating connector is further engaged. Arm 11 is flexed and deformed in the arrow direction A, and allows engagement of the mating connector with connector 1. The mating connector is engaged to an appropriate engagement position. This engagement allows the terminals of the mating connector to be electrically connected to the terminal fixtures (not shown). This engagement positions the locked part of the mating connector such that the locked part lies over locking projection 12 of locking part 10, thus allowing arm 11 to be resiliently restored. This restoring allows the locked part of the mating connector to be locked with locking projection 12, thus locking the engaged mating connector with connector 1.

In order to disengage the mating connector in the

engaged state, operation part 13 of locking part 10 is forced to flex and deform in the arrow direction A. When the mating connector is pulled apart from connector 1, both of them can be separated.

5        During the process of the engaging or disengaging operations of the mating connector, arm 11 of locking part 10 is flexed and deformed in the arrow direction A. This flexural deformation allows force in the arrow direction B to be exerted on the portion of outer peripheral wall 7 of  
10 housing 3 that supports arm 11. This force tends to displace outer peripheral wall 7 upward. This upward force is transmitted to front holder 4 through dovetail grooves 26a and 26b and through locking projections 27a and 27b engaged therewith. Front holder 4 prevents displacement of  
15 outer peripheral wall 7. Not only outer peripheral wall 7 of housing 3 but also top wall 17 of front holder 4 is subjected to the force of displacing upward outer peripheral wall 7, thus preventing the displacement of outer peripheral wall 7. Thus, outer peripheral wall 7 of  
20 housing 3 is not displaced upward, while the mating connector is engaged and disengaged. This does not degrade the reliability of locking part 10, nor does it preclude the smooth engaging and disengaging work of the mating connector.

25        The first embodiment is set such that dovetail grooves 26a and 26b gradually converge toward the insertion

direction of front holder 4 into housing 3 to enhance the degree of contact as locking projections 27a and 27b are inserted deeper into dovetail grooves 26a and 26b. At an initial step during the insertion of locking projections 27a and 27b into dovetail grooves 26a and 26b, locking projections 27a and 27b are inserted into dovetail grooves 26a and 26b without any tight contact therebetween. This enables smooth insertion even if locking projections 27a and 27b do not completely coincide with dovetail grooves 26a and 26b in position. When locking projections 27a and 27b are inserted into dovetail grooves 26a and 26b to insertion completion positions, locking projections 27a and 27b are brought into tight contact with dovetail grooves 26a and 26b under a large contact force. This tight-contact eliminates any play between outer peripheral wall 7 of housing 3 and front holder 4, and prevents even a slight displacement of outer peripheral wall 7. Not dovetail grooves 26a and 26b but locking projections 27a and 27b may be constructed so as to gradually converge toward the insertion direction of front holder 4 into housing 3. Both of dovetail grooves 26a and 26b and locking projections 27a and 27b may be constructed so as to gradually converge toward the insertion direction of front holder 4 into housing 3. These structures also enhance the degree of contact as locking projections 27a and 27b are inserted deeper into dovetail grooves 26a and 26b.

Referring to FIGS. 9 and 10, flex-prevention locking mechanism 25B of a second embodiment includes two main dovetail grooves 26a, and two main locking projections 27a. Two main dovetail grooves 26a are provided on supporting portion 7a for arm 11. Primary locking projection 28 is disposed between locking projections 27a. On the other hand, flex-prevention locking mechanism 25A of the first embodiment includes in total three main and sub dovetail grooves 26a and 26b and in total three main and sub locking projections 27a and 27b. Hereinafter, the same and similar reference numerals will be applied to the same and similar members as those of the first embodiment, and description thereof will be omitted.

Referring to FIGS. 11 and 12, flex-prevention locking mechanism 25C of a third embodiment includes three main dovetail grooves 26a, and three main locking projections 27a. Dovetail groove 26a in the center position is provided on supporting portion 7a for arm 11, and two right and left dovetail grooves 26a are provided on right and left wide guide projections 29, respectively.

Referring to FIGS. 13 and 14, flex-prevention locking mechanism 25D of a fourth embodiment includes two sub dovetail grooves 26b and two sub locking projections 27b. The other members are similar to those of the first embodiment.

According to the second to fourth embodiments, in a

similar way to the first embodiment, outer peripheral wall 7 of housing 3 is not displaced upward while a mating connector is engaged or disengaged. This does not degrade the reliability of locking part 10, nor does it preclude the smooth engaging and disengaging of the mating connector.

In each of the first to third embodiments, each of locking mechanisms 25A to 25C is provided on supporting portion 7a of outer peripheral wall 7 that supports arm 11, and on the portion of front holder 4 that coincides with this supporting portion 7a. The force B tending to displace outer peripheral wall 7 upward is directly exerted on each of the flex-prevention locking mechanisms 25A to 25C, and the displacement of outer peripheral wall 7 can be prevented effectively.

In each of the first to fourth embodiments, each of locking mechanisms 25A to 25D includes either or both of dovetail grooves 26a and 26b provided on outer peripheral wall 7 of housing 3, and either or both of locking projections 27a and 27b provided on front holder 4. In addition, locking mechanisms 25A to 25D may include other structures than the structure of dovetail grooves as long as the flex of outer peripheral wall 7 of housing 3 can be prevented. In locking mechanisms 25A to 25D, the arrangement of dovetail grooves 26a and 26b and locking projections 27a and 27b in the first to fourth embodiments may be reversed. Locking projections 27a and 27b may be

provided on outer peripheral wall 7 of housing 3, and dovetail grooves 26a and 26b may be provided on front holder 4.

The entire contents of Japanese Patent Applications P  
5 2002-222118(filed on July 30, 2002) are incorporated herein by reference.

Although the invention has been described above by reference to certain embodiments of the invention, the invention is not limited to the embodiments described above.  
10 Modifications and variations of the embodiments described above will occur to those skilled in the art, in light of the above teachings. The scope of the invention is defined with reference to the following claims.

According to the invention, when an arm of a locking  
15 member is flexibly deformed during engaging with or disengaging from a mating connector, a force due to the flexible deformation exerts on a portion of an outer peripheral wall supporting the arm to be displaced upward. The upward displacing of the outer peripheral wall under  
20 the force allows upward force to be transmitted to a front holder through a flex-prevention locking mechanism. The front holder prevents upward displacement.

When the outer peripheral wall displaces upward, the upward external force transmits to the front holder through  
25 a locking projection fitted in a dovetail groove. The front holder prevents the displacement of the outer

peripheral wall.

At an initial step during the insertion of the locking projection into the dovetail groove, the locking projection is inserted without tight contact with the dovetail groove. Even if both the locking projection and the dovetail groove slightly displace from each other, smooth insertion is achieved. When the locking projection is inserted at an insertion-completion position, the dovetail groove and the locking projection are brought into tight contact with each other under a great tight-contact force. The tight contact eliminates play between the outer peripheral wall and the front holder, which prevents slight displacement of the outer peripheral wall.

The locking mechanism is directly subjected to a force that causes upward displacement of the outer peripheral wall.